Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Political.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Verdict in 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In a short time you will be called upon to exercise the highest privileges, and perform one of the most sacred duties of Freemen. One year ago our State was deeply agitated by a conflict of opinion which was emphatically and unmistakably settled at the ballot-box. Then the public mind was thoroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the contest. On both sides were arrayed men who earnestly, and perhaps in most cases sincerely, endeavored to persuade their fellow citizens that the triumph of their views was indispensible to the to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the people, and the duration and life of the nation. After a long, well-contested and thorough canvass the People of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the nation, by more than four hundred thousand majority, rendered their verdict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for any one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial, or the nature of the verdict.

* * * * *

Thanks to the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers, sailors and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before, as a beacon to the down trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of Northern cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophecy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings on our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger rnd more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons.

Some of the leaders of the Rebellion are buried beneath the soil they attempted to desecrate, some ore fugitives in foreign lands and others are swarming the National Capitol, and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom of all others in the land they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hate. The chief of the Rebellion himself, from his prison at Fortress Monroe, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people, and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the nation he vainly attempted to destroy, to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increas ng power and greatness everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before, in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies), we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

The Issues of the Present Campaign.

After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot-box, against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected the ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the Convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved that, "the men and party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country." The measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, so recently indorsed by so large a majority of his countrymen, are here foolishly and wickedly denounced by the members of this Convention, and the people of Pennsylvania are gravely asked to sanction the act, reverse their own judgment and repudiate the verdict of the nation solemnly rendered at the ballot-box.

The "Sic Semper Tyrannis" of the ever-to-be-execrated Booth, uttered as he rushed from the scene of the great crime of the age conveys no greater insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, nor runs no more directly counter to the feelings and sentiments of his countrymen than does this utterance of the late so-called Democratic Convention. Let the whole army of freemen which marched to victory in 1864, under the banner of Abraham Lincoln, be again called into the field and march to the polls in 1865, to resent the insult to his memory. Let there be no absentees, no deserters, no stragglers, but let all the old soldiers, officers and men, with a host of new recruits, be on hand, ready for the fight.

But our adversaries were not content to stop with this resolution. They say in substance and effect that "war existed as a fact upon the advent of the successful party in 1860, to the seat of power," that "slaughter, debt and disgrace are the results of our late civil war," and that "no more persons shall be murdered by military commissions." We had thought that it had been pretty well settled by the American people that the war was caused, commenced and forced upon us by the actions and conduct of traitors, and that the election of a President according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the country was no cause of war whatever. We thought, too, that success, the glory, greatness and renown of our common country, the death of treason, slavery, State sovereignty, and the right of secession and not simply "debt, disgrace and slaughter," were the results of the war.

As the action of the Military Commission had cost only the lives of a few of the assassins of President Lincoln, and as only a few of the vilest of the Rebels were in danger from similar trials, it is next to impossible to divine a motive for the hostility of the late Convention toward military commissions. It would be uncharitable to intimate that it originated in sympathy with such criminals as Werze or Jefferson Davis.

In contrast with this remarkable platform of our political opponents, we have that of our own representatives, which, among other things contains the following:—

"The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare—

"I. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore: next to Him, our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our brave soldiers and sailors who, by their endurance, sacrifices and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country, peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operations."

The doctrines and principles of the party in 1864 have been re-asserted by the Convention of 1865. It is confidently believed that they will not be deserted nor abandoned by the people at the polls in October next.

Condition of the States lately in Rebellion

There exists between the two parties, and indeed among persons of the same political faith, some difference of opinion in regard to the true condition and standing of the States lately in Rebellion against the Government. It is not proposed to discuss the point of difference, which mostly involves an answer to the question, "Are the States now, and have they been during the war, within the Union or not?" If by "the States" is meant the soil or territory embraced within their boundaries, or the space occupied by them upon the map, then we rejoice to believe that one inch has ever yet been or ever can be taken out of the Union. But it would seem equally clear that the Government of those States have been wholly and utterly subverted, and for four years and more have been violently hostile and antagonistic to the Union.

We find that on the 20th day of November, 1860, the Attorney General of the United States (Judge Black), in an official opinion used the following language:—"If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostility carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow, that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto an expulsion of such State from the Union*; being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. *And if Congress shall break up the present Union* by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquility which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?"

If in accordance with this view "*those States were expelled from the Union*," and if "*they were absolved from their Federal obligations*," it would seem to be pretty clear that they were out of the Union.

On the other side of the same question we have the same authority. At the Convention of August 24th, 1865, Judge Black, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported among other things, the following: "That the *States could not absolve the people from their Federal obligations; that the State ordinances of Secession were nullities*, and therefore, when attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before." It would seem from these views that when it suited the convenience, the fancy or perhaps the wishes of some persons to have the insurrectionary States out of the Union, then they were out; and when it was desirable to have them back again, then they were in and had never been out!

We are sometimes told that the ordinances of Secesssion were null and void. It is conceded that they were illegal and unconstitutional. So it is to commit murder. But you cannot restore the life of the victim by declaring the illegal act null and void. It is unlawful to steal, yet if your horse be stolen you cannot bring him back by declaring ever so earnestly that the act is null and void.

Concede that the act of Secession was not only illegal and unconstitutional, but also, null and void, then of course, all that follows in pursuance thereof must be null and void. If the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall. It is matter of history, however, to every one that in those States all the judges, Legislatures and officers chosen, and all the laws passed since the commencement of the Rebellion were chosen and passed in pursuance of the ordinances of Secession. Of course these actions are all null and void. Hence we find these States without Governors, without Judges, without Legislatures, and with their entire Government subverted and overthrown.

Being, however, a part of the soil and territory of the nation, it is for the nation to provide a government for them until their people, freed from the odium of treason, and taught to submit in good faith to the issue of the contest through which they have just passed, shall prepare and adopt for themselves a truly republican form of government recognizing all the great truths vindicated and established by the blood and treasure of the nation.

But it matters but little as to the opinions we may entertain in regard to the abstract question, whether these Sates are in or out of the Union, because it must be conceded on all hands, that they have been recognized as belligerents. Our political adversaries were the first to insist that these rights should be conceded to them. Foreign nations seconded the demand, and our Government yielded to it and treathd them as such. Lest some one, now that the war is over, should insist that they were not in the position of belligerents, let us examine what the hignest legal tribunal of the country has declared upon the subject.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the prize cases recently decided, says:—"Hence in organizing this rebellion, they have *acted as States* claiming to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits and asserting a right to absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal Government."

"It is no loose, unorganized insurrection, having no defined boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force. South of this line is enemy's territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an orgonized hostile and belligerent power."

Had there been any doubt before, this would clearly set the matter at rest. Having enjoyed the rights of belligerents, shall they avoid the responsibilities and duties, and refuse to submit to the treatment of belligerents? What are some of these liabilities?

"The conventions and treaties made with a nation are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contending parties."—Vattel, Book 3, chap. 10, sec. 125.

In discussing the same point, and after alluding to a former custom which required a formal declaration of war, Phillimore, p. 662, says:—"In the place of it has arisen the general mixim that war, *ipso facto*, abrogates treaties between the belligerents."

On the same subject Chancellor Kent says:—"As a general rule the obligations of treaties are dissipated by hostility." 1 Kent, 175.

On this subject Prof. Leiber says, on p. 8:—'All municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand, or of the countries to wich they belong, is silent and of no effect between armies in the field." And

Sergeant Wildman (page 8) says:—"The primary effect of war is to extinguish all civil intercourse, and [illegible] place all subjects of *belligerents* in the condition of enemies. This principle extends not only to the natural born subjects, but to all persons domiciled in the enemies' territories: to all who come to reside there with the Knowledge of the war: and who having come to reside before the war, continued their residence after the commencement of hostilities for a longer time than is necessary for their convenient departure."

For fear some one might contend that these principles do not apply in cases of civil war, we add an additional authority:—

In considering this question, Vattel, in his Law of Nations, on page 424 and 425, uses this language.—

"When in a republic the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a civil war." The Sovereign indeed never fails to bestow, the appellation of Rebels on all such of his subjects as openly resist him; but when the latter have acquired a sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition and oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily submit to the use of the term 'civil war.' On earth they have no common superior, *they stand precisely in the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms.*"

It is, therefore, perfectly manifest that these late Rebels are now in the condition of conquered, subdued beligerents. How may we lawfully treat them?

When the war has been unjust, Vattel says:—

"The whole right of a conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defense, which comprehends the support and prosecution of his rights. When, therefore, he has subdued a hostile nation, he undeniably may, in the first place, do himself justice respecting the object which has given rise to the war, and indemnify himself for the expenses and damages he has sustained by it."

"We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possession of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war." (Page 364.)

Everything, therefore, which belongs to the nation, to the state to the sovereign to the subjects: everything of that kind, I say, falls under the description of things belonging to the enemy." (Page 125.)

"A conqueror may with justice lay burdens on the conquered nation, both as a compensation for the expenses of the war and as a punishment." (Page 389.)

On this subject one of our own authors, Chancellor Kent, says:—

"But, however strong the current of authority in favor of the modern and milder construction of the rule of national law on this subject, the point seems to be no longer open for discussson in this country; and it has become definitely settled in favor of the ancient and sterner rule by the Supreme Court of the United States." Kent's Com, page 59. Also, see Brown vs. United States, 8 Cranch, 110. See also Ibid, 228, 229.

Kent in the same connection, in referring to the case of the cargo of the ship *Emulous* 1 Gallison, 563, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, says.

"When the case was brought up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the broad principle was assumed that war gave to the sovereign full right to take the persons and confiscate the property of the enemy, whereever found; and that the mitigations of this rigid rule, which the wise and humane policy of modern times had introduced into practice, might, more or less affect the exercise of the right, but could not impair the right itself."

Treatment of Rebels.

We have thus seen how we *may* legally treat those lately in Rebellion against us. How *should* we treat them? All will admit that we should desire to act towards them in such a way as best to promote the welfare of the people, and add most to the greatness and glory of our common country. It will depend much upon our action whether the war just closed, the most gigantic in the world's history, shall produce substantial results, or whether the blood and treasure of the nation have been shed and expended in vain. We must be merciful, but mercy must be tempered with justice. Indiscriminate mercy to the enemy would be danger and injustice to the nation. We must neither seek nor ask for vengeance. Whether our late adversaries come in a true spirit of sorrow and repentance, sheathe the sword and agree to obey the law, in the future we will extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and forgive them for the past.

After they shall have given us satisfactory security for the future, by a reasonable probation, we will then, *but not till then*, restore them to the enjoyment of all the inestimable rights and high privileges which they so recently, so defiantly, and so causelessly trampled under their feet. For defiant and unyielding Rebels; for those who keep the sword still drawn, reeking with the blood of our brothers; for those who refuse to accept and submit, in good faith, to the results of the war; for all who glory in the part they took in the Rebellion, and who still insist that they were right and the nation wrong, we must have confiscation, loss of citizenship, and, in the end, banishment, or the halter. Under the law of nations, and by the laws of war, we have a clear right to enforce the great objects of all wars indemnity for the past and security for the future. *This right* extends to the confiscation of the enemy's property after the war is over.

Even as a question of policy and expediency, or upon the ground of humanity, it is by no means certain that some such measure is not required for the security of the future. The war is not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted all its rssults. As we have seen, we hold the late Rebel States by the power of war as conquered belligerents. It is not only the right but the solemn duty of the Government to hold these belligerents in the military grasp until all shall be demanded and obtained which may be necessary to secure the nation in the future, and render another rebellion or another war impossible. In accomplishing these ends, who could reasonably complain if it should be found necessary to confiscate the property of the rich, influential and active traitors.

If the aristocratic element of the South will not be taught to obey the law, let its power and influence be taken from it by taking away its wealth. What loyal man could object, that by means of this fund, a few of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which caused it. Who would object, that the bounties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom the victory was won, the nation saved, should be increased, and a trifle added to the pecuniary compensation so justly due them for the sacrifices made. Who could object, that by means of these funds, so justly forfeited, a large portion of our national debt should be paid, and thereby the taxes of all classes of our people diminished, and a part of the heavy load imposed upon the shoulders of our people by treason, thus removed by treason itself. The rich men of the South, the aristocracy of the rebellious States, are almost entirely responsible for the rebellion. For centuries they have been living in ease and luxury, sustained, supported, and enriched by the sweat and toil of the slave. Our so-called Democratic adversaries tell us that the war was for the negro, and for the abolition of slavery. If this be true, would it not seem to be a just judgment or decree of an over-ruling Providence, that the fruits of the negro's labor and toil should thus be wrested from the hands of his master to purchase and secure his own freedom?

It is absolutely indispensable to the future peace of the country, that the world shall be made to understand that treason is a great crime, and must be punished. Yet in the settlement of these questions, the Rebels shall receive at our hands all that justice and safety will permit us to grant. Our treatment of them shall be greatly influenced by their future conduct and actions towards the nation. And in shaping these, it would be well for them to remember that the war was of their own seeking, and of their own making, and that no one is so completely bound by a verdict as the man who sought the advantages of the trial.

The Soldiers.

Extraordinary efforts are now being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow-citizens recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed that they will fail:—

1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.

2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the Administration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of the pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," "robbers," "plunderers," and other epithets unfit for repetition.

4. Because when volunteers were called for they demanded a draft.

5. Because when the draft came they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.

6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.

7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.

8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the Rebellion.

10. Because they magnified every Rebel success, and deprecated every Union victory.

11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.

12. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committe, said, (see Record of 1864, pages 335, 339), "I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are in their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. *He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier.*" When the amendment of the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so-called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct), which gave to Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Goveanment ordered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the national Government to take men out of the State, by draft, was unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained and the nation saved because their party was defeated at the polls in 1863, and the act of three of these Judges rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound Judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit, and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union party recognized the services of the soldier—declares that the war was commenced by Rebels—that peace was to result of the courage and heroism of the Union army—that the cause in which he fought was holy and sacred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace, and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.

19. Because when Union men expressed the hope that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new Democracy, declared that "we could never conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we had in the North."

20. Because when Rebels were starving our brave soldiers by the hundred at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men;" that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

The Charge of Negro Equality.

For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subject to rest. But not so. They return to the question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not, and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest, that they are making extraordinary efforts to mislead and deceive their fellow-citizens into a contrary belief.

They think that our hostility and prejudices against the negro are so great, and that they have so often appealed to these with some show of success, that it is only necessary to repeat the effort in order to accomplish their designs. They tell you that efforts are being made to elevate the negro, and to place the two races on an equality. They seem to be very much afraid that some poor degraded negro may outstrip them in the race of life. They tell us that these negroes are weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so, it would seem that they needed our help and assistance to educate and instruct them. The only danger of equality we can see, is that some white men, by continuing longer in such a course of argument, in utter disregard of truth, experience and history, for the base purpose of reaching the prejudices of the thoughtless, may at last succeed in bringing themselves down to or beneath the level of the negro. The time was when they confidently declared that the destruction of slavery would send swarms of negroes into our midst to drive away white laborers.

Experience has shown that the few we had here ran away from slavery in the South, and that had there been no slavery there these negroes in the North would have long since moved South. They told us, too, that in case of a war, the slaves would all fight for their masters. Neither Southern masters nor their Nortoern allies have any faith in this doctrine now. But these politicians cannot live without the negro. He comprises nearly their entire stock in trade. One year it is one phase of the negro question; another year it is something else. The great work of Bishop Hopkins was once one of their standard works. It is rather dull sale this year. The conduct of these politicians toward the poor degraded negro would be past all comprehension had we not a memorable example of the same kind in the early history of the human race.

All the troublesome and deadly plagues of Egypt, including the death of all the first-born of the land, were not sufficient to reach the heart of Pharaoh, nor to persuade the Egyptians of the error and sins of slavery. So that, even after the slaves had left the country, led by a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, the ruler and his hosts of subjects followed them even into the midst of the Red Sea. Our nation has suffered more than all the plagues of Egypt. As the law of primogeniture has been abolished among us, the deaths were not all of our first born, but nearly one of every household; yet these deluded hosts, led on by hard-hearted and wicked Pharaohs, as leaders, are still pursuing even into the midst of the Red Sea. Will not the "waters standing as walls of safety to the slaves, return again and cover Pharaoh and his hosts, and all that come into the sea after them, until there shall remain not so much as one of them?"

Our Candidates.

For Auditor-General, we have presented the name of Major-General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery; and for Surveyor-General, that of JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria. As biographies of these two gentlemen have recently been published and circulated among their fellow citizens, it is only remarked here, that they are both brave and gallant soldiers, and especially qualified for a satisfactory discharge of the duties of the respective offices for which their fellow-citizens have nominated them.

Importance of the Issue.

It is not to be disguised that there is a large number of persons both at the North and at the South, who have not finally abandoned the hope of the ultimate triumph of the principles of the late Rebellion. They hope to secure by the success of their views at the ballot-box, that which they failed to accomplish by armed force. It may depend upon the decision of Pennsylvania on the 10th of October, whether the war shall prove, at last, a failure—whether its fruits are to be only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or whether it is to be slavery, State sovereignty and the right of secession.

It is a well-established fact that the contest was long protracted by reason of the hope and belief entertained by the South that they would receive aid and sympathy from the North. It is now all-important to the South that they should be assured that this hope is fallacious, and that the North will adhere unfalteringly to the doctrines, principles and views which carried them triumphantly through the four years of bloody war. It is best to let them know at once and forever, that there is no hope for the final triumph of the doctrines and measures for which they contended in the field.

We have seen that the men among us who were first to urge upon the Government to hold the Rebels in the light of belligerents, are now the first to strive to relieve them from the consequences and penalties of their belligerency, Those who were constant in their predictions that the "war would never end," and that "the South could never be conquered," are now most ready to insist that the war is over, and that its objects and results shall not be secured, but that Rebels shall be instantly restored all to their former rights under the Constitution and laws of the country. These same men who are now appealing to the soldiers for their votes officially denounce as "murderers" all those engaged in trying and punishing by military commission, the authors of the wholesale slaughter of their companions in arms.

All this and more they do with a full knowledge of the law of nations and the laws of war, which declare that these men have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and that they now lie prostrate at the feet of the victor, as conquered, overthrown and subdued belligerents; with just such rights and no more, as a kind and merciful Government may choose to vouchsafe to them. Let the people rally to the polls and sustain by their votes, the great cause so nobly and bravely defended and sustained by the soldier in the field. The future will then declare that the "great war of freedom" was not a "failure," but our children to the latest generation will learn to read with the warmest glow of patriotism those pages of our nation's history which describe the skill and heroism of the officers and soldiers of this great struggle, and never cease to venerate their memories. The greatness, power, resources and energy of a free people displayed in our great struggle for the preservation of the nation's life will only be equalled by the future greatness, prosperity and success of the nation purified, regenerated and reclaimed by the fiery ordeal through which we have just passed.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

DEMORATIC PLANS FOR BREAKING UP THE UNION.

Mr. Buchanan had formally declared, in his Message of December, 1860, that there was no Constitutional right of secession. His party thereupon commenced to agitate plans by by which the South could be coaxed back into a Union wherein the right to secede should be legalized. The most notorious of these schemes was that introduced into Congress by Mr. Vallandigham, proposing a constitutional amendment by which the Union should be peacefully divided, as follows:

"Article XIII. Section I. The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:

"The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania * * * shall constitute one section, to be known as the North.

"The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, * * * shall constitute another section, to be known as the West.

"The States of Oregon and California * * * shall constitute another section, to be known as the Pacific.

"The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri * * * shall constitute another section, to be known as the South.

"Article XIV. No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid."

This artful scheme for legalizing secession was well received by the Democratic leaders. Mr. George H. Pendleton, the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Precidency, defended it in the House of Representatives as late as January, 1863, Mr. Wall, Democratic Senator from New Jersey, in an address to the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, not only did not hesitate to give it his hearty approval, but declared that it, or some similar scheme, was the only alternative to eternal separation!

PREACHING vs. PRACTICE.

The following is the preaching of the 6th resolution of the Democratic platform adopted at Harrisburg:

"That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the constitution but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to africanize a large portion of the country and degrade the white race morally and socially as well as politically to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly."

Contrasted with the above we give the following record of Democratic Practice on the negro question:

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine! The Democratic Party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colorod person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic Party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic Party.

Such is the record of the party whose cry is, "Rally for the White man's Government," in Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN BORN.

We are all made of the same clay. The nicest analysis can detect no difference between the 'blue blood that runs in the veins of the descendant of a line of kings and the 'vital fluid' of a parish pauper; but there is nevertheless an inborn aristocracy of mind and soul which all men instinctively recognize and which compels respect from the haughtiest. Patricians by the accident of birth are often base, selfish and stupid; but God's gentlemen, though reared in poverty and the heirs of toil, are sure to manifest their innate nobility in spite of adverse circumstances.

The gentleman born, though his clothes may be of the meanest, material, and patched at that and his

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES A. ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

SOLDIERS READ.

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.

—*Bedford Gazette Jan.* 22, 1864.

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS! ASSESS THE CIVILIANS!!

See that the soldiers in the field and those at home are assessed at once. The election takes place on the 10th day of October and you cannot be ready for it at too early a moment. See to it that every Union voter is properly assessed before it is too late!

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COPPERHEADS.

On the eve of an important election, the Copperheads find it necessary to adulate President Johnson, and we should not fail to commend their conduct if it were not so extremely hypocritical. The patriotic zeal with which Andrew Johnson opposed the secessionists entitles him to the ardent support of every loyal citizen. But the support of the Copperheads is only the homage that treason pays to patriotic virtue. They tried the same game in Maine the other day, far out-doing their brethren in Pennsylvania. They curled their hair after the Ethiopian fashion, sang John Brown dirges, spelt negro with one "G," and were beaten to the tune of TWENTY THOUSAND. Their tricks don't seem to help them any. They are trusted neither by the President nor the people. Their situation just now finds illustration in the following fable. A wolf caught a skunk and was about to kill him, when the skunk appealed "don't kill me, I'm a wolf." "You a wolf, let me hear you bark." "I can't bark exactly right, I've got a bad cold." "But your clothes don't look like a wolf's." "Oh! mine were stolen; these were my big brother's down South." "But you haven't a wolf's ears." "Mine were trimmed." The wolf half convinced was about to leave, when he suddenly stopped, snuffed the atmosphere and exclaimed, "You may bark like a wolf, wear the clothes of a wolf, show the ears of a wolf, but no wolf ever had such a bad smell about him as you," and the skunk died.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

A great many Democratic papers are exulting over what they consider a division in the Union party upon the Presidents' Policy in the reconstruction and reorganization of the Southern States. They seem to have forgotten that the President long ago announced the fact that his policy was an experiment and not necessarily a finality. The Union party, as is its custom, has spoken frankly upon the subject commending what has seemed to it good and expedient and condemning what seemed amiss. It is by such means alone that the President and cabinet as well as Congress can be informed of public opinion. If Copperhead papers can find any consolation in it they are welcome to all they can get. While lauding the President for anything they choose to think looks like a leaning to Copperheadism, they would do well to refresh their memories and that of their readers by publishing the names of the whole democratic delegation in the Pennsylvania legislature, who voted against a resolution tendering to Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, the use of the Hall of Representatives for the purpose of addressing the citizens of Harrisburg. If they should conclude to publish them, we suggest that the name of William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee be put in the biggest kind of capitals. It might be suggestive to Andy about this time.

COPPERHEADS TOADYING THE SOLDIERS.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
When the devil was well, *the devil a monk was he.*"

The Copperheads in their distress are anxiously looking about them for a few soldiers to keep them in countenance, and it need not surprise any one that some are found weak enough to yield to their blandishments, and to believe in their loud professions of patriotism. Out of pity for supplicating friends, now and then a soldier condescends to act as President or Secretary of a Copperhead meeting. We are glad to note that the instances are extremely rare. Not many are deceived by the promises and professions now made in the hour of gloom and despair; promises they would hasten to break on the first success.

CONSISTENT.

The Doylestown *Democrat*, owned and edited by Col. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, has an editorial in defence of the infamous Captain Wirz, who starved our prisoners at Andersonville. It asserts that the Military Commission before which he is on trial is a usurpation of power and that the prisoner has not been fairly dealt with. Pennsylvania soldiers who survived the horrors of Andersonville should make a note of this.—*Ex.*

RECONSTRUCTION---NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The opposition is extremeiy anxious that the Union party should announce itself in favor of negro suffrage in the reconstruction of the Southern States. The Copperheads and rebel sympathizers with the late rebellion are impatient of any delay in hurrying back the lately rebellious states, as their only hope of restoration to power lies in a coalition with the men who have just ceased their efforts to destroy the Union. The men who preserved the Union at risk of life and fortune don't think that rebels and rebel sympathizers are just the parties to be entrusted with power at present. They think it better not to be in too much of a hurry, that they who fought through four years of bloody war to get out of the Union may profit by a short probation, say long enough to exhibit at least some slight indications of repentance before they are even received into the fold again, much less reinstated in power. Great questions of State policy require time for consideration, a little patient waiting now may save years of future strife and even future wars. This is the position of the Union Party. They wish the Southern States restored to the former places as sister States as soon as compatible with security to the peace and prosperity of the country. They will not ask that any particular class or party be granted special privileges, but they will ask that the national debt be secured from repudiation, and that the loyal men of the South shall rule the South and be secured in all their rights. As soon as this is done, and no sooner, they will consent to admit the Southern States to such rights as, under the Constitution, belong to States.

THE DEAD DEMOCRACY.

"Never put new wine into old bottles" is a scriptural injunction of the highest wisdom. The American people after overcoming traitors in arms and their aiders and abettors at the ballot box, cannot be guilty of the absurdity of giving the control of the issues born of the great revolution into the hands of the corrupt, effete, ossified Democratic party. "Let the dead past bury its dead." The Democratic party belongs to the era of Kansas raids, Lecompton Constitutions, the auction block and the whip. It went down, with the fall of Richmond, never to rise again. Let us bury it away from the sight of men. A wise and patriotic people can never in the hour of their triumph be guilty of so gross an anachronism as to restore this party to power. Having shown during a long course of administration, their utter incapacity and unworthiness in the management of public affairs; out of power having failed to appreciate the heroic spirit of the people, let the Democratic party acknowledge its follies, retire from the political ring, and leave it to the party which conducted the country in triumph to the close of the conflict, to lay deep the foundations of a lasting peace. The guardianship and administration of conquests are never committed to the vanquished or the unfaithful. Our Revolutionary fathers took care that the future should not be controlled by the tories or the cowboys. The great Republican party, vital with energy, instinct with patriotism and love of freedom, the great party which achieved the victory, alone can preserve its fruits.

THE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES IS PARAMOUNT.

The *Gazette* threatens with the direst vengeance every election board that obeys the law, and refuses the ballot to deserters. The brave words of the *Gazette* alarm no one. We insist that these fellows have forfeited all right to vote. The law of the United States is paramount. If the state neglected to exclude these deserters from the polls, it does not follow that the Government of the United States is powerless in the premises. The authority of the General Government has been *wonderfully* demonstrated of late, and it will not do now to tell us that she cannot protect the ballot box from the polluting *truck* of deserters who have forfeited every claim to the right of suffrage. We warn them to stay away from the polls on the 2nd Tuesday of October. William Wallace, Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, said in the State senate in 1864 that "*the soldier disfranchises himself when he takes upon himself the duties of a soldier.*" The law of Congress, the supreme law of the land, disfranchises him when he makes himself a deserter. We repeat the warning.

A NATIONAL PARTY.

"Fellow-citizens, in conclusion, let me appeal to you to support the Democratic party—the only national one now in existence."—(*Speech of Captain Brockway, August* 30, 1865.)

The speech from which the above extract is taken has been extensively circulated by the Copperhead party in this county, and this is a fair specimen of the whole speech. If the orator had added, that it was the only party represented in the late rebel army, that it was the only party to which Bounty jumpers, Deserters, Canadian refugees, Skedaddlers, &c. belonged, the only party that favored the rebels and opposed the war, the only party that furnished arms and funds to the Confederacy, the only party that sent traitors from their Northern homes to join rebel marauders and guerrillas, that furnished an ex-secretary of war, an ex-secretary of the interior an ex-President and an ex-Vice-President to the Confederacy, his hearers might have had a much better idea of the true character of the party.

Paupers can vote but Soldiers can't.

Last fall nineteen paupers were voted from the Bedford Alms-House, while the same men who marched them to the polls like cattle, voted to a man against the proposition in favor of soldiers in active service voting. Paupers were good enough, but men battling for the honor of their country had to stand out in the cold.

CHEERS FOR DAVIS.

Last fall while the Copperheads were canvassing the county, prior to the election, they would in all the fervor of their souls burst out violent cheers for Jeff. Davis, this fall they cheer for Wm. H. H. Davis. It could'nt be anything else but Davis, their party is so wrapt up in that name, that while the name of Davis is spoken it will be used as synonymous with this later-day Democracy.

If Negroes are Democrats they can vote.

Several years ago a family of respectable colored people resided in St. Clair township named Bradley. The father of the family was a Democrat, which faith entitled him to a vote, and annually he was marched to the polls and voted by the leaders of the Democratic party in that township. On one occasion, Bradley was in Bedford, the leaders discovered it, fearing that they might loose his vote, a horse was procured for him, and he was hurried forward with all the motive power the horse could command to deposit his "Democratic" ballot. The same men who voted Bradley then are now trying to dupe you into the belief that negro suffrage is the issue. Why these fellows would vote the dirtiest negro in existence if he voted the Copperhead ticket, yes, they would vote old Nick himself to secure success. Could they induce the negroes, the ignorant negroes as they call them, to vote the Copperhead ticket, they would be the most ardent advocates of negro suffrage. But that's what's the matter, they can't do it. And now we would ask, did the voting of Bradley degrade any body in St. Clair township?

Whom the Copperheads want to vote.

They want Mengel Reed to vote, who voluntarily joined the rebel army, and who held out as an inducement to get into said army that he was acquainted with every foot of territory in this section of Southern Pennsylvania and would be of great service to them in procuring horses and cattle and guiding them through the country. Farmers of Bedford county, you whose horses and cattle he meant to have directed into the hands of the rebels, do you think he is entitled to a vote?

They want John P. Reed, jr. to vote, his brother, who skedaddled to Canada to avoid the draft and afterwards killed poor Jacob Crouse, a faithful officer. Lovers of law and order do you think he ought to vote?

They want Roland to vote, the murderer of Lieut. Josiah Baughman. Patriots who have passed through a hundred battles, do you think he is entitled to a vote?

They want every Deserter, Skedaddler and Bounty-jumper to vote, from lake Erie to the Delaware. Soldiers and loyal men, you who poured out your blood and treasure like water, do you think they are entitled to a vote? Keep your eye on this class at the ballot-box.

How Meyers was going to resist the counting of the Soldiers' Vote in 1862.

The soldiers will recollect that the Bedford *Gazette* of October 24, 1862, contained in regard to the counting of the soldiers' vote, the following extract: "THEY [the authorities] WILL HAVE TO MEET TWO THOUSAND STALWART MEN FROM THE HILLS OF OLD BEDFORD, EACH WITH A RIFLE ON HIS SHOULDER AND AT LEAST FIFTY BULLETS IN HIS SHOT POUCH."

What a sight it would have been to be hold the skedaddlers, skulkers, &c., marching out to resist the authorities!! These fellows love you very much now don't they, eh? They have no bullets for you now but hope to induce you to take their ballots. Will you do it?

THE SAME OLD CRY.

Soldiers remember that the same cry of "negro suffrage" and "negro equality" that is now raised so vehemently by the Copperhead party, was used last August by the same men against the Amendment giving soldiers the right of suffrage. They professed to fear that the amendment would give negroes the right to vote and used it as an argument against the soldiers among their ignorant and bigoted followers. Their cry means no more now. Their record shows that they will give the negro the right of suffrage wherever and whenever they can make political capital by such a course.

The Soldier vote thrown out but the Pauper vote counted.

The Copperhead leaders threw out the entire soldier vote last fall to secure the election of Meyers and Findley, but they made strenuous efforts, successful efforts, to get the pauper vote in. Soldiers, how do you like to be put beneath the paupers in privileges? Remember that the men who did this are fawning and smiling upon you to deceive you into the belief that they are your friends. Spurn them as you would a loathsome disease. Out upon the soldier who can vote the Copperhead ticket.

WORDS vs. DEEDS.

WORDS.

"*Resolved*, That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defence of the Union, and the Constitution merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections—and, dying their memories will be cherished for all time to come.—10*th Resolution Democratic Platform.*

DEEDS.

On the 6th of January, 1864, Mr. Lowry offered the following resolution in our State Senate:—

Resolved, By the Senate, that the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to General U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers serving under him, for the series of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britain.

On the question, will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolutions? the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Wallace, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsdale, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lamberton, Latta, McSherry, Montgomery, Reily, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative. Here stands the name of every Democratic Senator recorded against a vote of thanks to General Grant, who brought the war to a successful close. Among the opposition we find the name of William A. Wallace, the present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who is to-day professing such love for the soldiers.

Who the Copperheads are.

There is no difficulty in ciphering out who the Copperheads are, if our people will only

REMEMBER, that every barn burner, who, in the deep darkness of the night, stole up to and applied the torch to the property of Union men, is a rabid Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that the heathenish incendiary, who under cover of darkness, prompted by the spirit of the devil, stealthily kindled the fire which consumed the house of God, if living to-day, is a traitor and a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every deserter who fled to Canada to enjoy the protection of a foreign Government, is and ought to be a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skedaddler who secreted himself for months in the "pine clad hills" of the old Keystone State, is to-day a living, breathing, blathering Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skulker who found his way to the caves of our rugged mountains, with loads of weapons, who threatened death and destruction on all hands, and then ran away from his shadow, is a blatant Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every man who has desired the success of the rebellion, who aided, abetted and countenanced it in any manner, shape or form is a Copperhead leader to the extent of his intelligence.

REMEMBER, that those who secretly met for the purpose of organizing resistence to the draft in Napier and St. Clair townships, are to-day, true to their instincts, in the Copperhead ranks.

The Trail of the Copperhead

How we know him.

Our loyal people will have no difficulty in following this reptile and spotting him if they will only

REMEMBER, that the leaders, one and all, ardently sympathized with the traitorous rebels, and that they now plead for those in the custody of the United States with all the earnestness of their souls.

REMEMBER, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of our nationality, was scoffed at by them, torn from appropriate places, and supplanted by the "red white and red," the emblems of organized treason.

REMEMBER, that the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," &c., were forced to give way to the favorite airs of the rebels. Yes, who does not remember how night was made hideous by the singing of "Maryland, my Maryland," "The Bonny Blue Flag," &c.?

All the old leaders of the Democratic party now active Union men.

The Copperheads who now hang to the old organization because they do not desire to "turn" will

REMEMBER, that every truly loyal man has been driven from the party. We cite a few prominent names, Hon. John Cessna, William M. Hall, Esq., John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Moses A. Points, Esq., Henry J. Bruner, Esq., and there are any number of others which we can name.

The Copperheads contemplated general assassination.

The law-abiding people of this County cannot fail to

REMEMBER, that hundreds of pistols and other deadly weapons were imported into Bedford county, and carried by the members of this same party, to shoot Union men, for no other reason than that they were in favor of suppressing armed treason.

600 Copperheads Skedaddle.

The good and true people of this neck 'o woods well

REMEMBER, that no less than 600 of this party refused to report when drafted, and skedaddled to the mountains, skulked away in caves or fled to Canada.

Copperheads shoot at Enrolling officers.

The soldiers who were in the front jeopordizing all they held sacred, when an effort was made to assist them from the rear, will

REMEMBER, that enrolling officers were shot at, and narrowly escaped with their lives because they undertook to enforce a national edict.

The Copperheads curse Ministers of the Gospel.

The religious people of this community, who have been here for the last four years, will not fail to

REMEMBER, that ministers of the gospel were reviled, condemned and persecuted because they prayed for the preservation of the institutions of our fathers.

The Copperheads vote in a body to exclude the soldiers from the right of suffrage.

The soldiers who are now flattered and petted by the Copperheads will please

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead party in a body voted to exclude the soldier from the right of suffrage, and that they kicked men out of the party, who had the manliness to disobey the order of the leaders and vote the soldiers this privilege.

Meyers wore a Copperhead badge.

The soldiers who are appointed officers at Copperhead meetings will

REMEMBER, that the men who are now flattering them, wore, during their absence in the army, the Copperhead badge, the emblem of sympathy and treason. The *Gazette* under date of May 8, 1863, says: "*We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please.*"

Copperheads run the county in debt $16,000.

The tax-payers of Bedford county will have no trouble to

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead managers of the monetary affairs of Bedford county have become indebted to the State of Pennsylvania in the sum of $16,000.

REMEMBER, that $755.24 was added to this debt in one day because the Copperhead county Commissioners refused to make provisions to pay it.

Jacob Crouse was murdered in obedience to the orders of the Bedford Gazette.

Who that has read the Bedford *Gazette* does not

REMEMBER, that Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Crouse was murdered in obedience to the dictates of these same leaders who said "Let that man, [the Provost Marshal] whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death."

The Copperheads responsible for the condition of the Poor House.

The humane citizens who shudder at the sight of the Poor House have only to

REMEMBER, that under the administration of this party the Poor House of Bedford county, which ought to be a decent asylum for the aged and infirm, has become a bye-word and a reproach.

There are no grades of Copperheadism.

There is no excuse for acting with treason's champions known as Copperheads, it will be

REMEMBERED, that the individual who indentifies himself with the Copperhead organization is as much responsible for the party as if he were a principal actor.

Copperhead teachings murdered Josiah Baughman.

The shock which our people received at the announcement of the death of the much admired Lieut. Baughman will never be forgotten, but our people

REMEMBER, that the life of Lieut. Josiah Baughman was taken, while performing his duty, in strict accordance with the secret teachings of the Copperhead leaders, and that if the creature who murdered him were to-day arrested and lodged in jail for this heinous crime, he would be feasted, by the treason worshipping portion of the community.

The Copperhead Barnburners.

The loyal men of Bedford county before casting their votes on the 10th of October will

REMEMBER, that the barns of Union men were burned, their lives threatened, and their families intimidated because they asked the Government to assert the supremacy of the laws, and were willing to give to it their assistance.

Copperheads burn Churches and School-houses.

The God-fearing and intelligence-loving people of Bedford county will

REMEMBER, that Churches and school-houses were burned because men who loved their country, met there to worship God.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.

The following table embraces all the decidedly democratic counties in this State. In the first column we give the counties; in the second the character of the county tickets nominated therein:

Counties.	Character of county ticket.
Adams	Not a soldier on the ticket.
Berks,	Only one soldier offered as a candidate in County Convention, and he was defeated.
Cambria	Not a soldier on the ticket.
Carbon	"
Centre	"
Clarion	"
Clearfield	"
Cumberland	"
Columbia	"
Fayette	"
Greene	"
Lehigh	"
Luzerne	"
Lycoming	"
Monroe	"
Montgomery	"
Northampton	"
Northumberland	"
Schuylkill	"
Wayne	"
York	"

These counties all gave majorities for McClellan last year, and are all moderately certain to elect the democratic tickets this year; yet in all these, where it was possible for the democrats to show their regard for the soldier by giving him office, not a single soldier was nominated by that party. It is only in counties that are doubtful, or where they have no power to elect that they nominate soldiers.

On the contrary, in the Republican counties, a fair share of the nominations has been awarded to the soldiers, and in some counties, such as Huntingdon and Somerset, where a nomination is equal to an election, every nomination has been given to soldiers. There is not a Republican county ticket in the State that has not several soldiers on it. This is the crucial test of sincerity: and the Democrats, by refusing to nominate soldiers where they have the power to elect, have shown that no soldier shall get office, through their instrumentality, where they can help it.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WHY SOLDIERS SHOULD VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

An exchange thus sums up the arguments that may be urged as potent reasons why the soldiers, particularly, should vote the Democratic ticket.

1st. Did we not oppose the war for the preservation of the Union, and refuse to vote a man or a dollar to support it?

2d. Did we not oppose the various drafts which were ordered by the President for the purpose of recruiting your ranks and saving you and your comrades from being destroyed by the rebel army?

3d. Did we not advise our followers to buy revolvers and to resist and shoot down the officers of the Government while trying to enforce the law?

4th. Did not many of us run away to Canada to avoid aiding our country in her extremity?

5th. Did we not shoot down officers who were endeavoring to recruit your armies?

6th. Did we not denounce the war which you called a glorious attempt to save the Union, as a damnable crusade, and the soldiers as Lincoln hirelings, Lincoln dogs, murderers, &c.

7th. Did not many of us wish that you might all be shot and never again reach your homes?

8th. Did we not create riots in New York and other places in favor of the rebels, and organize secret societies throughout the North in favor of the same?

9th. Did we not declare that the President of the United States was a tyrant, a monster, a usurper, and wish some bold hand would take his life?

10th. And did we not finally by our treasonable language, succeed in bringing about the murder of Abraham Lincoln?

After such a showing as this it will indeed be *strange* if the Union Soldiers refuse to vote the "Democratic" ticket.

DESERTERS AND SKEDADDLERS DISFRANCHISED!

$200 fine for taking their votes

EVERY BOARD THAT RECEIVES THEIR VOTES SHALL BE PROSECUTED!

The 21st section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows:

SECTION 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, *shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof*; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this seetion, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on conditon of returning to their regiments and companies or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

In obedience to the latter clause of this section, the President of the United States, on the 11th day of March, 1865, issued his proclamation "*ordering and requiring*" all deserters to return to their posts; or to report themselves to Provost Marshals for duty, on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

That proclamation and the act of Congress upon which it was based, were published in all the authorized newspapers of the 16th District. Thus all parties interested had full knowledge of their *rights* and ample warning of the *penalty* that would ensue in case they neglected to avail themselves of the privilege of reporting on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

The 103d section of the general election act of Pennsylvania, approved July 2, 1839, declares that

"*If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen or KNOWINGLY RECEIVE THE VOTE OF ANY PERSON NOT QUALIFIED, OR CONCEAL FROM HIS FELLOW OFFICERS ANY FACT IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH SUCH VOTE SHOULD BY LAW BE RECEIVED OR REJECTED, EACH OF THE PERSONS SO OFFENDING SHALL ON CONVICTION, BE PUNISHED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED IN THE 107TH SECTION OF THIS ACT.*"

And on referring to the Penalty in the 107th section it says that each such person "CONCERNED THEREIN, SHALL, ON CONVICTION THEREOF, BE FINED IN ANY SUM NOT LESS THAN FIFTY NOR MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS."

We now tell every Copperhead election officer in the county, if he receives such votes, we will prosecute him to the extent of the law. Union men are requested to take the name of every person voting, disqualified by the above act of Congress, and forward the same with the name of the officer taking the vote, to the Chairman of the Union County Committee.

The State Election took place in Maine on the 11th. The majority for the Republican candidates is about 15,000, Mr. Cony being re-elected Governor.

Franklin Sterns, the well known Unionist of Richmond, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature.

The New-York Republican State Convention will convene at Syracuse on the 20th.

The Reverend Charles Finney, the celebrated revivalist, has resigned the Presidency of Oberlin College on account of advanced age.

The State Board of Education of Connecticut will insist that the law shall be enforced which forbids employing children under fifteen years of age in any business, unless they shall have attended school at least three months of the twelve next preceding any and every year in which they shall be employed, under a penalty of $25 for each offense.

SOLDIERS READ!

THE NAMES OF THE SOLDIERS DEFRAUDED!

B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon throw out these votes to elect their Congressman.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING FRAUDS!

We copy the following extract from the report of the Legislative committee appointed to inquire into the frauds practiced upon soldiers and leave it to speak for itself.

"The great end and aim of the law were to insure, to the soldier on duty, the exercise of that elective franchise which was enjoyed by his fellow citizens at home. The Constitution of the State guaranteed this to him. The people of the State declared, by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand at the ballot box, that he should be permitted to exercise this right. *While these one hundred and thirty-nine soldiers were carrying the flag of the country, and defending her cause at the time these votes were being counted, a petty tyrant, like the prothonotary of a county, by malignity or stupidity, assuming, to himself, powers and jurisdiction which did not belong to him, overturns their will, and absolutely disfranchises the whole number.*

Much of the evidence went to convict Mr. Shannon of bad faith in the premises. He called, as a witness, Major D. Washabaugh, to prove that he had sent to Harrisburg to get these returns, or an explanation of them, so that (as he alleged) they might be counted. But, unfortunately for him, his witness testified that a full and satisfactory explanation had been discovered and made to him. These returns were duly copied, certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and said copies handed to Mr. Shannon on the day before the meeting of return judges. Again, after the argument before him on Friday morning, in the prothonotary's office, he declared that he would go home and decide the question and prepare his certificate. *Before he started it was proved, by several witnesses, and especially his own clerk, that he sent for B. F. Meyers, Esq., one of the attorneys for General Coffroth, and one of the candidates for the Legislature, that he did not go home, as he declared he would, but carried his papers up stairs, and there had Mr. Meyers with him from an hour to an hour and a half, until the whole business was pleted.*

He absolutely refused, even after demand in writing, to make copies of those returns, or of any returns, and made out only a general table of all the returns in his own way, leaving nothing whatever for the judges to do. *He added up all the returns, then subtracted such as in his view were not "such returns," and made one general certificate for the aggregate.* Not satisfied to stop here, but disregarding or forgetting every sense of propriety, he went before the board of return judges in person, and made a speech of some length to prevent them from receiving the two returns which he had rejected, (certified copies of which were sent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.) and argued to the board that they had no right to receive any paper whatever, except such as he gave them. This effort, strangely inconsistent with his allegation that he had sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for copies and explanations, in order that these returns might be counted. After the argument closed before the board of return judges, upon the suggestion of the attorney for Gen. Koontz, the room was cleared in order that the the judges might decide for themselves. Scarcely had this been done, when it became apparent that some of those who had been counted upon to aid in carrying out this infamous fraud were alarmed by what they had heard in the argument; when Mr. Shannon again comes to the rescue; and having been sent for by a few of the more faithful, actually remained with the board until the whole work had been consummated.

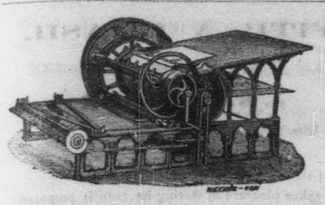
The following is a list of the Bedford county soldiers who were disfranchised.

D. W. SNOWBERGER, M. Woodbury.
GEO. NICHAM, St. Clair.
MATTHIAS SMITH, Bedford.
ADAM SHUSH, East Providence.
A. HARTLEY, Bedford.
ZACH. GLARK, Snake Spring.
A. POTE, Middle Woodbury.
JAC. CASHMAN, do
GEO. F. MORTZ, Cumberland.
E. KAY, Hopewell.
SAM. SMITH, Bedford.
E GRIMES, do
D. SMITH, do
WM. SWARTZ, S. Woodbury.
AMOS M'CRAY, Bedford.
S. C. MULLIN; do
A. P. MILLER, Harrison.
SAM. DAVIS, Hopewell.
WILLIAM BRANT, Harrison.
J. M'DOWELL, Monroe.
G. W. SLARKEY, Colerain.
E. V. WRIGHT, Napier.
ENOS ELLIS, do
J. W. GROWDEN, Cumberlund V.
A. J. DAVIS, Colerain.
G. C. RENZER, Napier.
A. LENHARD, Snake Spring.
W. B. GILSON, Bedford.
JOHN ARMALL, Juniatta.
J. SMITH, do
F. HILLEGAS, Monroe.
J. WARD, do.
SAM'L STRAIGHTZ,
AARON CORL, St. Clair.
FRED. CLAYBORN, Union.
J. S. GINODEN, Cumberland.
W. J. BRANT.
M. MILLER, Southampton.
J. MANSPEAKER, E. Providence.
JOHN WANFIELD.
SAM'L F. BURKART, Harrison.
DANIEL B. BULGER, M. Woodbury.
LEVI STEPHY, do
JOHN HIMES, do
DAVID S. JOHNSTON, do
DAVID B. BULGER, do
LEVI CRAMER, do
DAVID F. KEAGY, do
GEORGE G. GIBSON, Hopewell.
JOSEPH ROSS, do
JOHN R. FLUCK, do
JOSEPH GATES, do
SIMON COLLEGE, do
JOSEPH FRY, do
JOHN R. OAKS, Liberty.
JOSEPH C. LONG, South Woodbury.
WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ,
JOHN M'DONALD, do
ADAM CONNER, Monroe.
ALEXANDER SKIPPER, Broad Top.
JOB S. AKERS, Monroe.
JACOB CRAWFORD, Southampton.
JAMES A SHADE, South Woodbury.
JOSEPH L. DOUGHERTY, do
ABRAHAM M. MAY, Monroe.
WILSON L. SAMS, do
JOHN ROBISON, (on age) do
WILLIAM FAULKNER, M. Woodbury.
LAFAYETTE BURNS, do
GEORGE KEAGY, do
WILLIAM FREDERICK, do
JACOB COLLEGE, do
JOSIAH T. BARKLEY, do
JOHN. A. SLICK, St. Clair.
J. W. HANN, West Providence.
JESSE PECK, East do

DEMOCRACY KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.

Nothing proves how completely the Democracy are beaten at the late State elections in Maine and Vermont. In the first State, very strong resolutions were passed endorsing Johnson, the payment of the national debt and the soldiers. Yet they were beaten worse than ever by 20,000 majority. In Vermont, they have not a single Senator and but half a dozen members of the Assembly. Thus it will be in this State. The Union men support the President, and the loyal Democrats do likewise, leaving the secesh copperheads out in the cold.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1865.

PUBLIC MEETING.

All interested in the improvement and beautifying of the BEDFORD CEMETERY are requested to meet in the Court Room, on TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

The Ladies in particular are requested to attend.

F. BENEDICT,
J. R. JORDAN,
Sept. 29.-1t C. N. HICKOK.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞If you want employment, advertise.

☞If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

UNION TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Union men that have nobly sustained the Government through all its trials in crushing the late wicked and monstrous rebellion will assemble at the following times and places:

Cherry Grove, East Providence, Friday, Sept. 29th 2 o'clock P. M.

Ray's Hill, East Providence, Friday evening Sept. 29th.

Bloody Run, Saturday evening, Sept. 30th.

Hopewell, Broad Top, Monday, Oct. 2, 2 o'clock P. M.

Fair Play, Broad Top, Monday evening Oct. 2nd.

Helena, Broad Top, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 2 o'clock P. M.

Saxton, Liberty, Tuesday evening, Oct. 3d.

Dasher's store, Hopewell, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1 o'clock P. M.

Bridgeport, Londonderry, Thursday, Oct, 5, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Palo Alto, Londonderry, Thursdry evening, Oct. 5th.

Daniel Metzgar's, Juniata, Friday, Oct. 6, 2 o'clock P. M.

Schellsburg, Napier, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Pleasantville, St. Clair, Saturday Oct 7, 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville, for Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 7.

Woodberry, Middle Woodberry, Wednesday, evening Oct. 4th.

Longenacker's Mill, Middle Woodberry, Thursday Oct. 5, 1 o'clock P. M.

New Enterprise, South Woodberry, Thursday evening, Oct. 5th.

Foot Dry Ridge, Harrison, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Centerville, Cumberland Valley, Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.

The people are earnestly invited to attend these meetings and hear the various issues involved in the approaching election fully discussed. The following speakers have been engaged for the canvass: Col. John H. Filler, Col. Francis Jordan, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. George W. Householder, Hon. David B. Armstrong, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., John Lutz, Esq. John T. Keagy, Esq., Jon. B. Cessna, Esq., and others from abroad may be sent here. Rally, friends, rally for the old flag without a star erased.

J. R. DURBORBOW,
Chairman Union Co. Com.
M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

SOLDIERS' CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The soldiers of Bedford Borough have organized a soldiers' Union Club. The permanent officers are Lieut. John B. Helm, President, Lieut. R. W. Cook, Vice President, John W. Smith, Secretary and H. H. Welsh, Treasurer. The soldiers should band themselves together everywhere. We are sorry that it is so late in the campaign but let the organization be perfected for the gubernatorial campaign. The club will attend the meeting at Bloody Run on Saturday evening.

THE 55th PENNA. VOL.

The *Gazette* very kindly reminds us that we neglected to notice the return of this Regiment. We feel thankful to our neighbor for this happy suggestion. We confess that it was altogether an oversight. No men deserve more at our hands than the noble, the brave and the triumphant 55th, and we are happy to say that its members highly appreciate the right side since their return and scorn the skedaddler's ticket.

☞The Soldiers Campaign Club of Bedford, Pa., tender their thanks to Misses Mollie A. Shuck, Emma Stahl, Ettie Gephart, Annie E. Shires, Maggie Mower, Minnie Lysinger, Kate Defibaugh, Amanda Dickerhoof, Mattie Ritchey, Julia Cromwell, and Libbie Dill, for their patriotic service in preparing two beautiful banners for the Club. May their future be as bright as their past has been patriotic and generous.

THE CLUB.

A WANT has always been felt in this country of some system by which a record of families can be kept and handed down to coming generations. This want, it seems to us, is completely filled by the "Photograph Family Record" now being sold by agents in this county.

"A SOLID SHOT."

ONE OF THE SOLDIERS THAT CAN'T BE HUMBUGGED.

A Democrat of the True Metal.

Soldiers Read this Letter.

At the late meeting of the skedaddlers, &c., at Schellsburg, which we learn was a complete fizzle, an effort was made to organize the meeting by the appointment of soldiers as officers, among others selected was the writer of the following letter, a life long Democrat, who understands the true position of affairs and can't be humbugged:

SCHELLSBURG, Sept. 25, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—With your kind permission, I wish through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a correction, and explain my position politically, so that your readers, and the public generally may know exactly how I stand. In the first place *I would inform my former political friends that they have greatly mistaken the man when they suppose me to be a COPPERHEAD. I have always been a Democrat, and am a Democrat still, but not of the MODERN TYPE. The true Democrat is the man who will stand up in defense of his country and not sympathize with and and give "aid and comfort" to its enemies, as the Copperheads have done.* I have proven my loyalty by going to help in putting down the rebellion, whilst these *cowardly traitors staid at home and called us "Lincoln's hirelings," "Lincoln's pups," &c.,* GLORIED OVER OUR DEFEATS, AND EXULTED IN REBEL VICTORIES. *Not only this,* BUT THEY VOTED TO DISFRANCHISE US AND PLACE US ON A LEVEL WITH THE NEGRO.

Mr. Editor, I fought for my country, and I WILL VOTE FOR THE INTERESTS OF MY COUNTRY, and against every man who opposed it, AND THE SOLDIER, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL SOLDIERS SO TO ACT TOWARDS THE MEN WHO SOUGHT THEIR DEGRADATION AND DESTRUCTION.

But now to the *correction.* The so-called democrats had a meeting, or rather a "blackguarding match" in this town, on the 16th inst, *on which occasion, I am told, they professed great love for the soldier,* and selected nearly all soldiers for officers to their meeting. Among the rest I see my name is on the list of Secretaries published by the *Gazette* of last week, though I was not present, nor even near the meeting, and *I am satisfied there are several other names in that record who* WOULD SPURN THE ASSOCIATION.

Now I would inform Mr. Meyers, and his impudent associates, that they have used, (or rather *abused*) my name *without my knowledge or consent,* and that I cannot accept so *slimy an honor. I cannot be wheedled and cajoled in that way, if, perhaps* (?) *some of the soldiers can. I cannot for the life of me see* HOW ANY SOLDIER CAN VOTE WITH SUCH A PARTY, AND, ON THE OTHER HAND, I CANNOT SEE HOW THAT PARTY *can put on face enough to ask it after the way they treated them.*

In conclusion, I would say that I INTEND TO VOTE FOR MY OLD CAPTAIN, SIMON DICKERHOOF, *than whom there was no braver soldier,* AND THE WHOLE UNION TICKET, AND ADVISE ALL MY FELLOW SOLDIERS TO DO THE SAME. *Do not be flattered by the men who were your enemies, who try with honeyed words to make you believe that they are Democrats; they hated you in the army, and they care nothing about you now except to get your votes.* WE FOUGHT REBELS IN THE SOUTH, LET US NOW FIGHT, IF POSSIBLE, A WORSE SET OF MEN, THEIR SYMPATHISERS AT HOME.

ALLEN COBBLER,
Late a private in Co. E, 138th Regt. Pa. Vols.

☞See advertisement of teachers' examinations.

DOMESTIC. NEWS.

To show the gigantic scale on which the war supplies were obtained, there remains on hand in one item 1,500,000 pairs of new shoes. The Quartermaster's Department have already sold 80,000 horses and mules, which have produced upwards of $6,000,000.

Secretary McCulloch has given strict orders that no more visitors shall be admitted to the Bank Note Printing Department, it having been discovered that the privilege was abused by parties in the interest of counterfeiters, who thus learned to imitate the intricate machinery in use.

A vast amount of military supplies of an imperishable nature are being retained by the Government, and carefully stowed away for future use. The rest is being sold.

There was a walking match at the Illinois State Fair between two men, each with an artificial leg. The first mile was in 12 minutes 20 seconds. The victor made his two miles in 19 minutes. They were employed in two rival establishments for making wooden legs.

Judge Wylie of Washington issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the production before a civil court of persons confined in the Old Capital Prison on charge of stealing government horses, but President Johnson suspended the *habeas corpus* writ in the case of the accused.

Workmen are engaged introducing Potomac water into the Executive Mansion. This will relieve the White House from the danger of destruction by fire.

The horse railway companies in Philadelphia have been victimized by dishonest employes to the amount of $100,000, all "knocked down" within a year past. A number of conductors have been detected in the fraud.

The failure of the apple crop seems to be general this year. The yield will amount to only about a fifth of that of last year.

Augusta, Maine, was visited by a terribly destructive fire on the 17th, which destroyed over forty buildings, comprising nearly the entire business portion of the city. All the banks were burned, but saved their papers and treasure. Loss, 500,000.

A British naval engineer is visiting this country in a semi-official character, for the purpose of reporting upon such recent improvements in our navy as come under his observation.

Stolen government bonds have been disposed of to innocent parties by altering their numbers, which is very skillfully executed, and likely to escape notice unless closely scrutinized. It is done by adding a figure before or after the number of the bond and each coupon. Losses of these bonds by theft are becoming very frequent.

The New York State Agricultural Society's Fair opened at Utica on the 12th. I was well attended and a perfect success.

The American Institute Fair opened in New York on the 13th. This is the great Inventor's gathering of the country.

By the end of the year the navy will be reduced to nearly the same strength as at the commencement of the war. Only three ironclads will be retained in service—one each at Charleston, New Orleans and San Francisco.

Counterfeit one-dollar bills of the new national currency have made their appearance.

One lot of corn was exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute in New York, each ear having thirty rows, and being from fourteen to sixteen inches long.

The bank of St. Albans, Vt., have received from the Canadian authorities the full amount stolen from them by the Rebel raiders—$39-512 75 in gold, and $30,010 in bank notes.

The military force of the United States now consists of 18,000 regular troops, 100,-000 volunteers, and 90,000 colored troops—in all 208,000 men of whom 105,000 are reported as on duty in the field.

A few dayssince a terrible accident occured at a foundry in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two men were engaged in carrying a large iron crucible containing 200 pounds of molten iron when the handle broke and the contents scattered in all directions, covering the limbs of the unfortunate men up to the knees, absolutety roasting the flesh from the bones, from the horrible effects of which they soon died.

The Treasury Department will not issue at present any more compound interest notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, which have been counterfeited, and will adopt measures to call in such as are in circulation.

At the American Institute Fair in New-York there is a very handsome carpet on exhibition which is woven in gold, silver and brocade, and occupied four years in the manufacture.

A grandson of Lafayette has recently come to this country for the purpose of becoming acquainted with our political system, as well as the beauties and unequaled advantages of this favored land.

Fires are raging in the woods in Maine. Much valuable property is being destroyed, and tanneries, etc., are in danger along the railroads. The cars find it difficult to get through the flames.

The National Horse Fair opened at Hartford, Conn., on the 12th. There are over two hundred entries, including a number of valuable horses.

Michael C. Maloney, of Albany, a hard working Irishman, has, by the death of a relative in Mexico, fallen heir to the sum of $2,000,000.

A document will soon be issued by the war Department giving the name, company, regiment and residence of all soldiers who died at Andersonville, 14,000.

Commissioner Orton writes to a committee of whisky dealers that he will favor no reduction in the tax on whisky, and believes that the tax of $2 collected as thoroughly as a lower rate.

Eight convicts escaped from the Auburn, N. Y., State Prison recently. They were pursued, two were shot and killed, four surrendered, and only two succeeded in securing their freedom.

SOUTHERN.

Two steamers are running regularly between Florida and New-York. Lumber, red cedar, and yellow pine in large quantities are being shipped to Northern ports.

At the Dry Tortugas, Dr. Mudd is acting as hospital surgeon, Arnold as clerk in the Provost Marshal's Office, and Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters.

The ex-Rebel Vice President Stephens is soon to be released from Fort Warren, and will return to Georgia to co-operate with ex-Governor Brown and others in the reconstruction and restoration of that State to the Union.

The trial of the Rebel steamboat burners has been commenced in St. Louis. The counsel of the prisoners will summon as witnesses Jeff. Davis and the members of his exploded Cabinet.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that all articles in the lately Rebellious States which can be shown to have been manufactured before the establishment of the collection district in which they are found, shall be held free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the State limits.

Gov. Perry, in his message to the South Carolina Convention, says that he sees a bright future for the State, and believes that since slavery, the great disturber of the internal peace of the nation, has been finally disposed of, nothing will ever again occur to mar the concord between the States of the Union.

President Johnson has appointed James M. Wells Provisional Governor of Louisiana. He was some time since elected to that office by the people, but the President seems to consider it best that Louisiana, as well as the other "wayward sisters;" should serve out a probationary or reconstructionary term.

Jefferson city and vicinity is filled with Union refugees from Southern States, in a starving condition, sick, without shelter, without no other place on which to sleep than the wet ground, and with no food save that which a feeble charity provides.

The Antietam Soldier's Cemetary will consist of eleven acres. The area will be twice as large as that of Gettysburg National Cemetary, ond will contain twice as many graves.

Doremus Atwater, charged with the larceny of the Andersonville prison record, which were sold by him to the War Department, has been tried and convicted.

The bodies of our dead soldiers at Andersonville can be disinterred after the first of November.

A Scotch agent now in Washington has secured a tract of land in Virginia, where a colony of Scotch emigrants will soon settle.

OUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

By the action of the Union Conventions of the Counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, Gen'l. Moses A. Ross and Lieut. D. B. Armstrong, the former representatives from this District, have been placed in nomination as candidates for the Legislature. The high character of these gentlemen, their fitness for the position, and the faithful manner in which they discharged their duties during the past session, entitle them to the confidence of the Union party of the district, and their re-election by a handsome majority is a foregone conclusion. There are some reasons, however, why there should be an earnest and vigorous effort made by every member of the Union party, to secure the election of these gentlemen, and the complete and ignominious overthrow of their antagonists. It will ever be remembered, what a determined effort the Democratic party made, to defeat the Constitutional amendment, which conferred upon our gallant soldiers in the field, the right to vote. They resisted the passage of the bill in its various stages in the Legislature, and endeavored to defeat it before the people, not only by open and hostile opposition, but by the utterance and circulation of the wilful and malicious falsehood, that the object of the proposed amendment of the Constitution was, to give "the niggers a vote" thereby wickedly attempting to degrade the American soldier, and lower him to the level of the negro. The people of Pennsylvania disregarding the evil counsels of that wicked and depraved party, rose in their might to the full measure of the occasion, and in thunder tones, and with an overwhelming majority, declared that justice still held its sway, within the limits of our noble Commonwealth, *and that the man who went forth, to do the very highest duty of a citizen, should not for that reason, be deprived of his highest privilege, and lowered to the level of the slave.* But the intense hatred of the copperhead party did not permit them to stay their efforts, to disfranchise the soldiers, and nowhere did the malignant spirit of hostility to the soldier evince itself in a more notorious manner, than in this Legislative district. In the counties of Bedford and Fulton, the copperhead party is in the ascendency, and consequently had a majority of the return judges, at the meeting of the county boards to count the vote. In furtherance of a well matured scheme, by the copperhead politicians of the District to elect their Congressional, Judicial and Legislative tickets, the Democratic return judges in violation of the plainest provisions of the law, defining their duties, rejected the returns of 139 soldier votes in Bedford, and 25 in Fulton county.

After carefully manipulating the returns, and seeking for every possible objection, they rejected the foregoing votes and counted the balance, *and the result so found was certified by every Democratic return judge.* The Union judges believing, that the return judges had no right under the law to reject any votes, did not sign the papers. At the meeting of the District judges, one from each of these counties to sum up the vote of the District, it was discovered that the copperhead judges of Fulton and Bedford had not thrown away a sufficient number of votes to defeat Ross and Armstrong, and the two judges from these counties, being in a majority of one over the Somerset judge, DELIBERATELY REJECTED THE ENTIRE SOLDIER VOTE OF BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES. For the purpose of defeating Ross and Armstrong, and giving a fraudulent certificate of election to Findley and Meyers, these two judges shamelessly, and in violation of all law, cast away the very votes that *they in connection with their fellow Democratic judges had previously certified to be correct.* The whole history of fraudulent voting and ballot-box stuffing may be searched in vain, for a more gross and outrageous violation of the elective franchise than this. It is so monstrous and horrible, that the mere statement of it will shock every decent and right thinking citizen. This scheme was not permitted to succeed. The Union judge from Somerset made a return, certifying the correct vote, and upon both being presented to the Legislature, that body rejected the fraudulent and spurious one, and promptly admitted Ross and Armstrong to their seats. Findley and Meyers conscious of the weakness of their case, not only did not make a contest as was their right, yea, *their duty to do,* if they felt themselves aggrieved, but have not solicited a re-nomination at the hands of their party, thus shrinking from that tribunal, whose decree had been so set at naught by their party, and doubtless having a premonition of the defeat that awaits their candidates, as the just retribution due such an outrage upon the rights of the people. In their stead two others have been found, who are willing to enter the contest, with this immense load of political iniquity strapped upon their shoulders, which will cling to them with the conspicuity of the rogue, who is made to go in public with the name of the offence he has been guilty of, placarded in large letters upon his back. Soldiers: you owe it to yourselves, to your manhood, to vindicate your rights, so wantonly and defiantly trampled upon by the Democratic party, to vote for Ross and Armstrong, and defeat their opponents, Colburn and Smith. Union men: good and true men of all parties, you who would preserve the ballot-box pure, see to it, that the candidates of that party, that so flagrantly attempted to set the will of the people aside are defeated at the coming election.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

Every measure adopted by the Administration to suppress the rebellion was honored by the hearty opposition of the Democracy, which spared no effort to influence the people against those to whom was entrusted safety of the nation during its hour of trial. The war itself received their heartiest condemnation.

It is true there was a wing of the party, known as "War Democrats," but they were powerless, and such as attempted independence of action were promptly read out of the party. The peace men controlled the organization and policy of the party, and the war men never failed to support them at the polls. Practically, the party was a unit in favor of peace; and in this it was consistent from first to last.

At the great Democratic meeting of January 16, 1861, at Philadelphia, the ninth resolution adopted declared.

"We are therefofe utterly opposed to any such compulsion as is demanded by a portion of the Republican Party; and the Democratic Party of the North will, by the use of all constitutional means, and with its moral and political influence, oppose any such extreme policy, or a fratricidal war thus to be inaugurated."

And a month later, at the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, February 22, 1861, the following resolution "was received with the most, rapturous applause, nearly all the members of the Convention rising, cheering, and waving their hats."

"*Resolved,* That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their right shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution."

It was in precisely the same spirit that Benjamin G. Harris, a Democratic member of Congress from Maryland, on April 9, 1861, had the effrontery to declare in the House of Representatives:

"The South asked you to let them go in peace. But no; you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

This being good Democratic doctrine, it is not surprising that, with one exception, the Democratic members voted in a solid body against Mr. Harris' expulsion, nor that, when he was sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, he was received there as a member of the party, in full communion and good standing.

At Chicago, indeed, Mr. Harris found himself among congenial spirits.

There the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, publicly declared,

"You cannot have the face to ask the South to come back into the Union until you withdraw your marauding army. Is there a man in this audience that wants to have one half of the States conquered and subjected? [No.] When this is done you have ended the Government. After three years of war, who are conquered, you or the South? I say you are conquered. You cannot conquer the South, and I pray God you never may."

James S. Rollins, of Missouri:

"I love our Southern friends; they are a noble, a brave, and a chivalrous people [cheers], although they are trying to break up the Government; and however much we may hate them, we must remember that they are our countrymen, and cannot be subdued so long as we insist upon depriving them of their rights."

John J. Van Allen, of New York:

"War is disunion. War could never produce peace. It was impossible to subjugate eight millions of people, and it ought not to be done, if it could be done."

HARD ON THE "COPS."

Harper's *Weekly,* a paper that had decided leanings toward the Democracy before the Slaveholders rebellion, speaks thus harshly, but truthfully, of the party which still *claims* to bear the name. It says:—

"The national prestige of the Democratic name is gone. The name of Democracy is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under Democratic ascendency the conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic Administration it ripened. By Democratic chiefs it was directed. By Democratic politicians it was defended and excused. By a Democratic Convention it was declared triumphant. By Democrttic organs and orators, as far as they dare, the theories from which the rebellion sprung are still justified. The Democratic party *has forced its best men from its ranks. It has prostituted a noble name to the basest purpose. At some time that name may become again respectable, but for the present American people have had quite enough of "the Democracy."*

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., September 28.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75	Sugar	18a25
Corn	80	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	13
Lard per lb	18a20	Dried Peaches "	8

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. SIMON M. FEATHER, of Co. E, 138th Reg., to Mrs. JULIA ANN HELTZEL, both of this county.

On Tuesday the 19th inst., by Rev. Showalter, Mr. JOHN H. RISLING, of Bedford tp., to Miss ANN MARIA REPP, of Snake Spring tp.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WILLIAM WHIP to Miss MARTHA R. SMITH, both of Cumberland Valley tp.

At the Friends' Cove Parsonage, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ADAM R. DIEHL and Miss REBECCA, eldest daughter of Jonathan Harkleroad, all of Friends' Cove.

In Chaneysville, July 16, 1865, by the same, Mr. DAVID CHANDLER and Miss RACHEL JANE ADAMS, both of the vicinity of Chaneysville.

On the 23d inst, at the Exchange Hotel in Huntingdon, by the Rev. J. A. Price, Mr, L. W. BRENNEMAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY TOBIAS, of Hopewell, Bedford Co.

Blair county papers please copy.

DIED.

On the morning of the 25th inst., IDA VIRGINIA, daughter of O. E. and Mary Virginia Shannon, in the 15th month of her age.

Let all parents endeavor to console themselves in bereavement with the truth of these lines:

"With patience, then, the course of duty run;
God never does, nor suffers to be done,
But that which you would do, if you could see
The end of all events, as well as He."

Near Bloody Run, on the 22d inst., IDA ALICE, daughter of John C. and Malissa A. Ritchey, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 18 days.

On the 19th inst., in Crawford co., Ohio, AVIS M. STUCKEY wife of Joseph W. Stuckey, formerly of this county.

New Advertisements.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CARPETING.

ALL WOOL, RAG, LIST, HEMP and VENITIAN CARPETING. Also, 3-4, 4-4, 5-5, 6-4 and 8-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of extra quality, cheap at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House - Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,

OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES,

BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER..... GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

STRAYED.

On Sunday the 3d inst., strayed from the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford Borough, a YOUNG BRINDLE COW about 3 years old. Any person giving any clue to her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

Sept. 15:3t. ALEX. KING.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

WEST PROVIDENCE AND BLOODY RUN (Bloody Run) and EAST PROVIDENCE (Householder's) SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
LONDONDERRY (Bridgeport) and CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Centreville) MONDAY, October 16.
HARRISON (Buffalo Mills) Tuesday, Oct. 17.
JUNIATA (Buena Vista) Wednesday, Oct. 18.
SCHELLSBURG and NAPIER (Schellsburg) Thursday, Oct. 19.
ST. CLAIR (Eight Square) Friday, Oct. 20.
UNION (Mowry's Mills) Saturday, Oct. 21.
SOUTH WOODBERRY (Enterprise) Monday Oct. 23.
MIDDLE WOODBERRY (Woodberry) Tuesday, Oct. 24.
LIBERTY (Stonerstown) Wednesday, Oct. 25.
BROAD TOP (Hopewell) and HOPEWELL (Dasher's) Thursday, Oct. 26.
SNAKE SPRING (Hartley's) Friday, Oct. 27.
MONROE (Clearville) Saturday, Oct. 28.
COLERAIN (Brick Church) Monday, Oct. 30.
BEDFORD BOROUGH and BEDFORD TOWNSHIP and special examination for all who could not attend any of the above (Bedford) Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Examinations to begin promptly at 9 o'clock. *Those wishing to be examined must be present at that time.*

J. W. DICKERSON,
Sept. 29, 1865. Co. Supt.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the balance in the hands of Sam'l S. Fluck, Administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John Cessna, in Bedford, on TUESDAY the 17th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

J. B. CESSNA,
Sept. 29, 1865.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Andrew Crissman, survivor of Wm. Crissman, dec'd, Administrators of Wm. Crissman, deceased, who was surviving Administrator of Valentine Wertz, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John Cessna, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October; 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

J. B. CESSNA,
Sept. 29, 1865.-3t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of Jacob L. May, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Sept 29.-6t ASA S. STUCKEY, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PIUS LITTLE, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

Sept. 22.-6t M. A. POINTS, Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

Sept. 22. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in the hands of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Executor of the estate of Sarah Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on THURSDAY, October 12th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

Sept. 22. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the balance in the hands of Wilson Nycum, Administrator of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on FRIDAY, October 13th, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

Sept. 22. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

WOOLEN

FACTORY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his Woolen manufactory, situate within one mile of New Baltimore, in Allegheny township, Somerset Co., Pa. The property consists of the factory building, with all the requisite machinery for doing country carding and fulling, including a good Parsons' Shearing Machine, a good Log Dwelling House and Log Barn. Also,

Fifty Acres of Land,

about thirty-five acres cleared and under fence, of which twenty-five acres are good meadow. This property lies on the proposed route of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad, and the water power is one of the best within a circuit of thirty-miles, having thirty six to forty feet of fall on a never failing stream of water. For further information address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa. JOHN LUTZ.

Sept. 22, 1865.-tf.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, appointed by the said Court Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865, all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

late the property of the said Michael Reed, dec'd, situate in the said township of Liberty, and county of Bedford aforesaid, containing about

One Hundred and Forty Acres,

of which Sixty Acres are cleared, with a FRAMED LOG HOUSE, BANK BARN, SPRING HOUSE, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, an Apple Orchard. Adjoining lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh and Alexander McDonald.

TERMS.—Cash at the confirmation of the sale at November Court.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Sept. 22.-3t JOHN MAJOR, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of Mary Gruber, dec'd, viz:

A PIECE OF LAND

in South Woodberry township, in said county, adjoining lands of Henry Eversole, David Stuckey and Benjamin Yoder, containing THIRTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, of which 21 acres are cleared and under fence, the remainder being Woodland.

TERMS.—One-third at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

JACOB GRUBER,
Sept. 22.-4t Adm'r of Mary Gruber, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865,

the real estate of JACOB SHUSS, dec'd, consisting of

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, of land, in Snake Spring township, about 75 acres cleared, 10 of which are good meadow, the balance being well timbered; adjoining lands of Jacob Lingenfelter, Henry Hershberger and others. The improvements are a story and a half log

Dwelling House and Double Log Barn,

and other out-buildings. There are also TWO ORCHARDS OF CHOICE FRUIT, containing from 150 to 200 trees. There are five or six Springs of never failing water on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock a. m., when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 22-3t DANIEL SHUSS, Adm'r.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS

FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford,

WASTE AND WANT.

Mrs. Haskell, in her "Household Encyclopædia," enumerates a long list of small household leaks, which we commend to the careful attention of every housekeeper:

Much waste is experienced in the boiling, etc., of meats. Unless watched, the cook will throw out the water without letting it cool to take off the fat, or scrape the dipping pan into the swill pail. The grease is useful in many ways. It can be burned in lamps, mixed with lard; or, when no pork has been boiled with it, made into candles. When pork has been alone it will do to fry cakes, if cleansed. Again bits of meat are thrown out, which would make hashed meat or hash. The The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, or the bread pan left with the dough sticking to it. Pie-crust is left, and laid by to sour, instead of making a few tarts for tea. Cake batter is thrown out because but little is left.

Cold pudding are considered good for nothing, when oftentimes they can be steamed for the next day, or, as in the case of rice, made over in other forms. Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast nicely. Dish-cloths are thrown where mice can destroy them. Soap is left in water to dissolve, or more used than is necessary. If Bath brick, whiting, rotten-stone, &c., are used, much is wasted uselessly. The scrub brush is left in water, pails scorched by the stove, tubs and barrels left in the sun to dry and fall apart, chamber-pails allowed to rust, tins not dried, and ironware rusted; nice knives used for cooking in the kitchen; silver spoons used to scrape kettles, or forks to toast bread. Rinsing of sweatmeats, and skimmings of syrup, which make good vinegar, are thrown out; cream is allowed to mould and spoil: mustard to dry in the pot, and vinegar to corrode the castor; tea, roasted coffee, pepper, and spices, to stand open and lose their strength.

The molasses jug loses its cork and the flies take possession. Sweetmeats are opened and forgotten. Vinegar is drawn in a basin and allowed to stand until both basin and vinegar are spoiled. Sugar is spilled from the barrel, coffee from the sack and tea from the chest. Different sauces are made too sweet, and both sauce and sugar wasted. Dried fruits have not been taken care of in season, and become wormy. The vinegar on pickles loses its strength or leaks out, and the pickles become soft. Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become worthless. Apples decay for want of looking over. Pork spoils for want of salt, and the beef because the brine wants scalding. Hams become tainted or filled with vermin for want of the right protection. Dried beef becomes so hard it cannot be cut; cheesse moulds, and it is eaten by mice or vermin; lard is not well fried in the fall, and becomes tainted; butter spoils for want of being well made at first.

Bones are burned that would make soup; ashes are thrown out carelessly, endangering the premises and being wasted. Servants leave a light burning in the kitchen when they are all out of an evening. Clothes are whipped to pieces in the wind, fine cambrics rubbed on the board, and laces torn in starching. Brooms are never hung up, and good ones are spoiled. Carpets are swept with stubs hardly fit to scrub the kitchen, and good new brooms used for scrubbing. Towels are used in place of holders, and good sheets to iron on, taking a fresh one every week, thus scorching nearly all in the house. Fluid, if used, is left uncorked, endangering the house and wasting the alcohol. Caps are left from lamps, rendering the fluid worthless by evaporation. Table-linens thrown carelessly down and eaten by mice, or put away damp, and is mildewed, or the fruit stains are forgotten and the stains washed in.

Table-cloths and napkins are used as dish wipers; mats forgotten to be put under hot dishes; teapots melted by the stove; water forgotten in pitchers and allowed to freeze in winter; slops for cow and pigs never saved; china used to feed cats and dogs on; and in many other ways a careless and inexperienced housekeeper will waste, without heeding, the hard-earned wages of her husband; when she really thinks—because she buys no fine clothes, makes the old ones last, and cooks plainly—she is a most superior housekeeper. The next time an unthinking husband is dispose to be severe because some trifling matter has been neglected, he should "put that in his pipe and smoke it."

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

SAVE YOUR CORNFODDER,

FRIEND FREAS,—Some time ago I saw an editorial in the agricultural department, urging upon us farmers greater care in the preservation of our cornfodder. The truth of it struck me at at once, and I admitted that it applied to me as much as to anybody. We are all too careless about this excellent provender for both cows and horses. If as much attention was paid to it as we do to hay and grain, it would inure greatly to our advantage.

In the first place, we err in allowing it to remain too long in the shock, and the shocks too large, causing it to mould, and thus rendered unfit for feeding; for cattle have a delicate taste at least as to the pureness and cleanliness of what they eat.

It is yet to be perfectly understood even by ourselves, how acceptable and nutritious a food well cured cornfodder is. Horses and cattle eat it with the greatest avidity, and it is well known to all horsemen that the blades are especially valuable to feed to racing animals, strengthening their wind and bottom beyond everything else. Cut the stalks up in inch or two inch pieces, steam it, and sprinkle a little bran and salt over it, and there is nothing that will be consumed more voraciously by cows and working oxen. It is besides a wholesome food, and helps advantageously in making the winter's supply hold out to late in the spring, with the addition of rasped roots, which I think every good farmer ought to thus cultivate and thus feed.

MARBLE.

Barren Hill, Sept. 9, 1865.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,

Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (10th day) of October,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet a the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the State of Penusylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Treasurer for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioners of Bedford county. Each elector to vote for but one commissioner.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Directors of the Poor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose names is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 1, 1864. }

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GENTLEMEN Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21.

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
Express. P. M.	Mail. A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Express P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 08	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives	
10 40		Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guasdian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen the color of the pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check the night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill*,

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver nr Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation*.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIB ONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

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JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do ***Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,*** &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.

STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.

A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,

President Glamorgan Iron Co.,

Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
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